

SMASHING CHINA.

A Rumor is Current that the Emperor is Dead

AS PEKIN GATES ARE CLOSED.

Some Color Lent to the Report by the Imperial Edict

THAT EMPRESS ASSUMES POWER

The "Open Door" Proclamations of the Emperor Stirred up the Tradition-Ridden Dowager—Principal Adviser of the Emperor Escapes in Spite of Attempts to Arrest Him—Li Hung Chang Likely to Return to Power, but not to Office—The Wildest Rumors Afloat—It is Probably the Beginning of the Inevitable End.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—A local rumor is current here to the effect that the emperor of China is dead. No details are obtainable, but it is said the gates of Peking are closed.

PEKIN, Sept. 23.—An imperial edict just issued definitely announces that the emperor of China has resigned his power to the Empress (Dowager Empress) who has ordered the ministers to deliver to her in future their official reports.

It is difficult to obtain reliable information at the palace in regard to the proceeding, but the recent reformatory edicts probably caused the change. While the emperor was subservient and a mere figurehead, the Dowager Empress permitted him to remain in peace, but so soon as he attempted to act on his own initiative his practical deposition was the result. His principal adviser, Kang-Yumol, the Cantonese reformer, fled in spite of the vigorous attempts made to arrest him, and it is said he is now on his way to Shanghai. The effect of the change must be great. In all probability Li Hung Chang will be reinstated in power and Russian influence will increase. The hopes of reform so ardently cherished by the intelligent factions of the Chinese are now impossible of fulfillment.

The suddenness of the coup is said to be due to the desire of the Dowager Empress to prevent the mission of the Marquis Ito from being successful. The Japanese statesman recently came to Peking with the object of trying to bring about an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Japan and China.

The new order of things will undoubtedly prejudice British interests in China. It is reported to-day that the next edict will give the full reasons for the change. The wording of the present edict is not yet obtainable, but it is in effect that the emperor requested the Dowager Empress to assume power, this being the third time the request has been made.

The Marquis Ito in an interview before the edict was issued said the emperor received him yesterday in the most cordial manner and said he hoped to have the advantage of the advice of the marquis in the reforms which his majesty intended to undertake. The marquis, even then, feared that the inaction and conservatism of the Chinese officials would nullify the reforms, although he believed the emperor was acting in good faith.

Dowager Empress' Anger. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The Dowager Empress is greatly incensed over Russia's passivity over Li Hung Chang's degradation, and Sir Claude MacDonald's attitude since Li Hung Chang's fall. She has granted to M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, several lengthy audiences. Probably Li Hung Chang will return to power, but not to office.

"The wildest rumors are afloat. It is reported that the emperor has had alterations with the Tsung Li Yamen and the Dowager Empress?

A Secret Cession to Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Globe from Hong Kong, published this afternoon, purports to give details of the secret convention signed at Peking on March 27. It appears that Haung-K'oual, of the Chinese foreign office, thereby concluded an agreement with St. Petersburg by which China ceded Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, stipulating that only Russian warships enter or dock at Port Arthur.

Russia, it also appears, gets the exclusive use of the inner harbor of Ta-Lien-Wan, the sole administration of the ceded territories and a tract of land north of Ta-Lien-Wan is designated as a buffer belt.

RUSSIAN ACQUIREMENTS

In China to Checkmate the Proposed British Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Advices by the steamship China, arrived to-day state: There are rumors of British and Japanese concessions on the island of Nantai at Foo Chow. One of the members of the crew of her majesty's ship Linnet has been making a survey in the neighborhood it is thought, for the information of Sir Claude MacDonald.

News comes from New Chwang that the Russians have been acquiring large tracts of land in the vicinity to make capital out of the proposed British railway enterprise in that region, as it seems that the land on the proposed route of the Russian railway has been purchased by the British, who demand exorbitant prices for the same. Russians, by way of check-mating their

rivals, have commenced building in the north of New Chwang without the necessary formality of purchasing or leasing the land from its owners, practically grabbing lots they required, arguing that as they had only built on the land, its owners could not help themselves and could be amenable to any terms offered by the Russians. By these means they would hold the whip hand over the railway in Eastern China, which is to run from Petuna to Port Arthur via Kirin, Loudkin and Naaching, with a branch from Port Arthur to New Chwang.

SECRETARY ALGER'S TOUR

Of the Military Camps—Investigating the Cause of Complaints.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Secretary Alger who arrived last night, was astir early to-day. About nine o'clock the secretary, and Surgeon General Sternberg, accompanied by Brigadier General Boynton, left for Chickamauga Park, where they spent the day in a critical inspection of the hospitals over which there has been so much controversy. Before leaving Chattanooga, Secretary Alger said to a reporter: "The press has been disposed to exaggerate the condition of some of the camps, and things have been charged against the war department which were untrue and unwarranted. I want the facts and all the facts to come out and have nothing to withhold from the public.

"There may have been some incompetent officers, generals and colonels in charge of some of the camps, and if such is found to be the case they will be held strictly to account for their misdeeds.

"If there are any commanding officers who are now incompetent or who fail to put their camps in first class condition and keep them that way, I propose that they shall be replaced by men who are competent and who will see that perfect sanitary conditions are established and maintained."

MORE SOLDIERS SAIL

For Spain from Porto Rico—Evacuation Commissioners Allowing Everything.

SAN JUAN, Island of Porto Rico, Sept. 22.—The Spanish transport San Francisco sailed for Spain yesterday. There was a repetition of yesterday's scene when the Asturias battalion of Spanish troops marched to the wharf for embarkation. Captain General Macias and his staff reviewed the departing soldiers, who bade farewell to their sweethearts and wives. Some of the soldiers wept profusely, and there was quite a pathetic aspect to the affair. As the ship swung away from the pier the soldiers on board of her raised a faint cheer and the women proceeded to the sea wall where they stood for hours waving their handkerchiefs until the San Francisco was only a speck on the horizon.

The Spaniards, at the meetings of the military commissions, are raising many questions regarding the civil administration of the island and the disposition of public property; but the American commissioners refuse to discuss them as being beyond their jurisdiction. Our commissioners are disposed to allow the Spaniards to carry off a lot of useless, old material, rather than make a fight to retain it.

MILES' PLAN

Of the Reorganization of the Volunteer Forces Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Major General Miles, commanding the army, has completed his plan for the reorganization of the volunteer forces into corps, divisions and brigades. This plan has been submitted to the war department for approval. The plan contemplates a reorganization of the volunteer force which has not been ordered hitherto and designated an army of occupation for Cuba, provides for the relief of the army in Porto Rico and establishes a reserve to relieve the troops in the various islands which will be occupied by the United States.

It is known that the troops of the Seventh corps, now under General Lee, will be designated to go to Cuba, and that troops from the camps at Lexington, Knoxville and Middletown will be selected for Cuban duty. It is understood that General Miles deals only with organizations, such as corps, divisions, brigades and regiments. The matter of commanding and staff officers will be settled after the mustering out of general and staff officers has been determined.

THE DEFEATED RETURN.

Admiral Cervera Says his Ships Were Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Admiral Cervera arrived here to-day. There were no incidents worth noting in connection with his arrival at the hospital.

In an interview the admiral said he had a clear conscience regarding Santiago. Nations, he said, grew great by their victories and not by their defeats, however glorious they might be. Spain had lived in a dream and she now had to face a reality.

The admiral added that his warships were not destroyed in battle, but by fire. General Toral, the Spanish commander who surrendered his forces at Santiago de Cuba has also arrived here. He did so without attracting any attention. He was sick in bed.

Reviewed the Marines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President to-day reviewed from the portico of the white house a detachment of about two hundred members of the marine corps which served at Guantanamo during the war. The marines had just arrived and they marched direct to the executive mansion headed by the Marine band. The President stood with bared head as the bronzed heroes marched past, bowing his head, waving his hat and clapping his hands in turn. He seemed much affected by the appearance of the men who had demeaned themselves so nobly during those trying days at the front where they constituted the only American force on Spanish soil.

Identified at Last.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 22.—At an inquest, held this afternoon by Coroner Doten, it was fully established by relatives of Miss Emma Gill, of Southington that the body found in Yellow mill pond September 12 and 13 was her father and three brothers fully identified the remains and the coroner has issued an order permitting them to be exhumed and taken to Southampton for interment. Undertaker H. L. Curtis, of Stratford, denies that Charles A. Plumb of that town, now under arrest for complicity in the crime, has had the use of any wagon or team owned by him for the last three months. Plumb is still in custody, but what evidence the police have to connect him with the case, they refuse to divulge.

MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

The Colonial Government of Cuba Taking a Hand

IN EVACUATION PROCEEDINGS.

The Government was Established Before the War Broke out, but it is Nothing More than a Continuation of Spanish Domination—Its Main Purpose is a Settlement of the Cuban Debt—There is Likely to be a Rude Awakening if the Pro-Spanish Element Becomes too Insistent—The Time and Place of Evacuation are the Only Things to be Settled at Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Official dispatches received by one of the embassies here, from Havana, confirm the reports that the colonial government of the island is taking a hand in shaping the terms on which the evacuation shall be executed. This, it is believed here, may develop some new phases in the situation in Cuba.

The colonial government was established by Spain shortly before the war broke out, there being a cabinet of five officers at Havana and a legislative body with two houses. It carried out in a measure the long pending plan of giving Cuba home rule by means of an autonomous government, but while in name autonomous, it was contended by the insurgent element that genuine home rule was lacking, and that this colonial regime was a continuation of Spanish domination. It appears, however, that these colonial authorities are taking a very active part in the present negotiations, and that there is more or less co-operation between them and the Spanish government. This creates a condition in which the United States must deal, not only in Spain, but with those who claim to represent the island itself free from Spanish control.

The colonial, or autonomist administration is very thoroughly organized and can exert much influence. It established a regular legation in Washington prior to the war with several prominent public men of Havana on the staff. It numbers in its rank much of the wealth of Cuba and claims to stand for the educated classes as against the insurgents and illiterates. This makes two distinct Cuban classes: The autonomists, who are co-operating with Spain, and the insurgents who are opposed to Spain.

It now seems clear from the official as well as the press reports from Havana and Madrid that the autonomist element is taking up the claim first advanced by Spain that many incidental questions as to Cuba must be settled before the evacuation begins. But the view among government officials here is that the Cuban autonomists, as well as the Spaniards, have no questions to advance or settle before evacuation is determined upon. The time and place of evacuation is looked upon by the authorities here as the only point involved and there is likely to be a rude awakening if the pro-Spanish element, either as autonomists or as native Spaniards, insist upon bringing in the determination of the Cuban debt, future forms of government, rates of tariff for Spain and many other subjects, as a preliminary to evacuation.

The American commissioners, according to the understanding here, will insist on a strict adherence to the protocol for an immediate evacuation of the island, and if need be will submit an ultimatum against taking up subsidiary questions on Cuba's future.

While the Cuban colonial government is thus combining with the Spanish government in bringing forward these incidental questions, yet the opinion was expressed to-day by a high diplomatic officer, based on recent advices from Havana, that a serious issue would be averted and that the actual evacuation of the Spanish troops from Cuba would begin with the next month. But it appears that the evacuation will cover a much longer time than has been anticipated. There are some 100,000 Spanish troops in the island. Allowing 1,000 men on a transport and a vessel leaving every day, it would take one hundred days or over three months for the evacuation. But the vessels are not available for a trip every day for one hundred consecutive days, so the time for departure would probably far exceed three months.

Will be no Delay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—It is stated that the war department has received no detailed report or any information from the Cuban military commission regarding the work of the commission at Havana. In reply to the question as to whether there was any disposition to accede to the request of the Spaniards for a postponement of the evacuation of Cuba until some time next spring the statement was made that no delay would be considered; that the evacuation must proceed with expedition and that the troops of the United States were now being put in readiness for the occupation of Cuba and would be sent there. No definite date has been fixed for their departure.

COL. BRYAN'S VISIT

To Washington—Calls at the War Department and on the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Colonel William J. Bryan, Third Nebraska volunteers, was at the war department to-day, and occasioned as much interest among the employees as a returned Santiago hero. Colonel Bryan was accompanied by Governor Holcomb and Representative Stark, of Nebraska. They went first to the adjutant general's office, where Colonel Bryan registered, stating that he expected to return to his station to-day. In General Corbin's office he shook hands with the general and introduced the gentlemen accompanying him. The call was formal and brief. The party was then introduced to Acting Secretary McKeljohn, but remained there only a few minutes, returning to the adjutant general's office. General Corbin inquired as to the condition of the camp at Jacksonville, and asked if the soldiers wanted to come home. Colonel Bryan said that he had not made a poll, but his judgment as to their sentiment was that they did wish to be mustered out. Colonel Bryan went from the adjutant general's office to army headquarters and called on General Miles.

Neither to the acting secretary of war nor to the adjutant general did Colonel Bryan or Governor Holcomb make any request as to mustering out the Third Nebraska regiment or allude to the desires of Colonel Bryan in reference to the subject.

After leaving the war department, Col.

Bryan and his party went to the white house where they were immediately ushered into the President's room. The party were cordially received by President McKinley and remained in conference with him for more than an hour. They did not prefer a request for the mustering out of the regiment as a whole, but only for the discharge of such of its members as are disabled by disease, or such as have peculiar calls upon them. They represented that there were about 25 per cent of the members of the regiment ill, and they urged that these should be relieved and sent to their homes, where they argued, that in all probability most of them would speedily recover because of the difference in the climate of Nebraska and that of Florida.

The President gave careful attention to all that was said, and talked sympathetically with his callers concerning the condition of these men, but he made no positive promise as to the course he would pursue in the matter. After the interview with the President the three Nebraskans returned to the war department. Mr. Bryan said as he left the white house he would return to his regiment. He was dressed in the full uniform of a colonel and beyond the fact that his complexion testified to his exposure to the southern sun, he looked very much as he did in the campaign days of '96.

AUGUSTI'S STORY

Of his Flight from Manila—He Injects a Sort of Falstaffian Flavor into the Situation.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—General Augusti, the former captain general of the Philippine islands, who has just arrived at Vitoria, Spain, from Manila, in an interview is quoted as discussing the Philippine question in an interesting manner. He is alleged to have said:

"Before I left Spain I knew the situation in the Philippine islands was grave. Senor Moret (the minister of the colonies in the last cabinet of Senor Sagasta) remarked to me that if war with the United States broke out there would be a terrible state of things."

Continuing, General Augusti described Admiral Montojo's fleet as some "old, wooden ships," and said they "came to Manila practically pursued by Dewey."

He then said:

"Our batteries fired at the Americans, but our guns were mounted on false planes and after the first shots they became useless. At daybreak we were in the power of the Americans, and an hour afterwards the Spanish fleet had ceased to exist.

"Dewey summoned me to surrender. I refused and he then threatened to raze the town. I replied: 'Raze it, but as long as I live the Spanish flag will fly on the ruins of Manila.'"

The terrible time of the siege and the anguish of the blockade, Faminio stared us in the face. In the meantime hostilities were conducted throughout the province, but save in isolated cases, humanely.

"Dewey repeated his summons to surrender, and I again refused. Dewey then bombarded the town and Manila surrendered.

"But, considering my presence no longer necessary, I asked the government for permission to go home, as my position had become by no means easy. I think I have done my duty as a soldier and as a Spaniard."

The ministerial newspapers protest against the supposition that the United States will keep the Philippine islands. They maintain that Spain's rights in these islands are incontestable, and that she is "resolved to defend her rights with the greatest energy."

The government papers also contend that the terms of peace protocol confirm Spain's rights to the island of Luzon and the rest of the Philippine islands, and they declare that if the United States bases its claims on humanity and civilization, Spain will prove that there is no higher civilization in any of the Asiatic colonies than in the Spanish colonies in Asia.

The rumor that the Rothschilds are to lend Spain a little sum of money when the treaty of peace is signed, is denied here. Officials of the Spanish government claim that the Bank of Spain is able to supply the immediate demands of the government.

Cervera on His Dignity.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The marked coolness of Admiral Cervera and his officers towards the minister of marine, Senor Aunon, is much commented upon here. Senor Aunon and his staff, in uniform, met Admiral Cervera and his party at the railroad depot. The admiral halted before the minister, saluted and said stiffly:

"I am at the orders of your excellency. I shall present myself at the ministry to-day as is my duty."

The admiral then started to leave, after embracing Captain Eulate, the former commander of the Vizcaya, and his other comrades.

The minister of marine offered the use of his carriage to Admiral Cervera, but the latter declined to accept it and entered another carriage.

ALL RELATIONS SEVERED

Between the United States of Colombia and Italian Government.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 22, via GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Advices received from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, say that all relations between Colombia and Italy have been severed, owing to the action of the Italian government in the Cerutti affair, which the Colombian officials considered arbitrary and in violation of the treaty of 1892, which was thereby annulled. News received here from Cartagena says it is rumored there that Colombia agrees to pay the claim of Punched, McTaggart & Co., of 10,000,000 francs as a result of a breach of the Antigua railroad contract.

They Can Afford to Pay It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The retail druggists of this city have issued calls to the retail drug trade all over the country for the organization of a national association to cast off the burden of the war tax imposed upon retailers by the manufacturers. The call from the Chicago retail druggists' association asks each state and city organization of retail druggists to send delegates to St. Louis on October 17 to create a national protective association and to meet the manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines.

Very Cheap Fireworks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The ordnance officers say that there is a very erroneous idea prevailing as to the value of the ammunition shot away by Dewey at Manila and Sampson's fleet at Santiago. Instead of this running up as high as \$2,000,000, as asserted in some quarters, the fact is that Dewey at Manila fired \$47,000 worth of ammunition, and the North Atlantic fleet, at Santiago, on July 3, and during the bombardments, not to exceed \$100,000.

GRAVE SITUATION

In France—Conflict of Military and Civil Authority

IS BECOMING VERY ACUTE.

Sudden and Unexpected Action of the Military Governor of Paris in Prosecuting Col. Picquart for Forgery is one of the Elements of Disquiet—The "Matin" Makes an Interesting Statement Concerning the Prosecution of Dreyfus.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The situation here is generally admitted to be grave by both press and people. The conflict between the civil and military authorities is becoming acute. The sudden and unexpected action of General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, in prosecuting Colonel Picquart on the charge of forgery and using forged documents, assumes a grave aspect on account of the circumstances attending this intervention of the military authorities in a civil court.

At the present moment, when the political atmosphere is subcharged with dangerous electricity, generated by the Dreyfus affair, the general, who has just quitted the cabinet, in defiance of civil authority, takes, without consulting his successor or the premier, an important step. In ordinary circumstances, the military governor is empowered to act independently; but now the Dreyfus question has become a great national matter, every proceeding in the affair has state importance. General Zurlinden's ignoring of this obvious fact is very significant. He comes forward as the defender of the army, the prosecutor of its supposed calumniators and the resolute opponent of a revision of the case. From this to an appeal to the public in the line of the establishment of a dictatorship there is no wide step.

The Soleil says that owing to yesterday's events, the cabinet at an informal conference, discussed General Zurlinden's action, and the Fronde even asserts that the premier, M. Brisson, disavows the measures taken against Picquart which he says were instituted without the knowledge of the cabinet.

The Radical makes a bitter attack on the general staff, which it charges with aiming at the moral assassination of Picquart through a secret military trial.

Henri Rochefort, in his paper, the Intransigent, declares that Picquart was bribed by a syndicate or by Germany, to save Dreyfus.

Jaures, the Socialist deputy, in the Petite Republique, maintains that the general staff of the French army cannot now escape the full light of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

Picquart was transferred this afternoon to the military prison of Cherche Midi.

The Matin affirms that it has authentic information that the name of Dreyfus was never once mentioned in the mass of documents brought against him. It adds that the only serious document is the so-called "bordereau." The documents in the case, it appears, consist entirely of fragments of letters referring to everything except Dreyfus and the whole matter, the Matin adds, constitute such a fairy tale that no sober-minded person would dream of accepting it.

TOO REALISTIC.

A Bomb Explodes Under the Skiff of Pittsburgh Exposition Katerinians, Killing Two Men—The Fireworks Went off at the Wrong Time.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—Capt. Geo. J. Adams, aged 33, and Captain Charles Miller, aged 22, his assistant, were instantly killed while conducting a fireworks display and reproduction of the Manila battle on the Allegheny river in front of the exposition building to-night.

As a nightly feature at the exposition, Captain Adams has been during the past week reproducing in miniature the great naval battle at Manila with great success. To-night was soldiers' night, and extra preparations had been made to have a good show. The explosives failed to work properly and Adams and Miller were in a skiff in the middle of the river endeavoring to make the fireworks and explosion effective. In some way, as yet unknown, the bomb which was intended to blow up the Spanish ship was exploded almost directly underneath the skiff in which the men were working, supposedly killing them instantly.

Bartley Connelly, a 16-year-old boy who was rowing the skiff, was burned by the explosion but was rescued from the water by the exposition officers.

At the time of the explosion between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators were watching the battle from the exposition wharf and as everything was in darkness immediately after the accident, many of them saw nothing unusual in the incident and thinking the explosion was part of the programme sent up a mighty cheer for Dewey and left, well satisfied with the entertainment.

The river is being dragged for the bodies of the victims, but without success up to midnight.

Captain Adams was a native of New Orleans and had been engaged all summer at Atlantic City giving fireworks displays and exhibitions of deep sea diving from Young's pier. Captain Miller was a native of Asheville, N. C., where his father and mother still live.

Favorable to Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—At the Republican county convention to-day the state agreed upon by the leaders of the "combine" and "anti-combine" factions of the party went through without a break. Nearly all of the legislative nominees are said to be favorable to Mr. Quay's return to the senate. In one district, however, a hard contest resulted in the success of two men instructed to vote against Senator Quay if elected. In the congressional districts the only contest was waged against James Rankin Young, a well known newspaper man, who was renominated by a handsome majority.

Will be no War.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch has been received here from General Roca, president-elect of Argentina, saying there will be no war between that country and Chili.

KEENER'S BROTHER ARRESTED

For Larceny of Notes, but Makes Them Good as Soon as he Realized his Position.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 22.—Another turn in the case of Major J. L. Keener, the absconding cattle dealer, led to the arrest to-day of John F. Keener, his brother, upon a warrant charging him with the larceny of notes amounting to \$2,000 belonging to C. B. Dille, a well known lawyer here, who sold Major Keener some cattle.

At the time of the purchase Major Keener was to give a note endorsed by his brother. The brother signed H. but Major Keener did not. It was discovered at a bank, and when it fell due John Keener gave other notes to secure the payment of it. Yesterday he went to Dille's law office and asked to see the notes. They were given him and he refused to return them, and tore them up afterwards. As soon as arrested to-day he made good the amount of the notes to Dille and was released.

Major Keener has not yet been located. The claims against him grow each day.

Unless a case of false pretense can be established against him, the legal opinion is that he has committed no crime, and nothing can be done with him.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—J. L. Keener, the heretofore prominent but now much wanted stock-dealer of Morgantown, who purchased cattle on time, and converted them into cash in the Philadelphia markets and shipped, struck Greene county men for from \$15,000 to \$20,000, ranging in sums of from \$400 to \$4,000. Among those who lost are D. L. Donley, Mt. Morris, \$2,100; Mrs. John Long, \$3,000; Durr Brothers, \$4,000; John I. Worley, \$400; Samuel Lemley, \$500; Joseph Keener, by endorsement, \$1,000.

Crushed by a Stone.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 22.—John Porter, aged forty, was killed at Dixon, Wayne county, yesterday, by a large stone, which was being raised by a derrick, falling on him. He leaves a wife and several children.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

In Session at Quebec—The Importance of the Deliberations.

Quebec, Sept. 22.—The people of the United States are evidently beginning to awaken to the great importance of the results which may come from the work of the international joint high commission now in session in this city. It has become known that the Canadian representatives are urging that the treaty embodying commercial reciprocity be made, which treaty it is held, would seriously affect nearly all the great industries of the United States. These industries are now being heard from in a very emphatic way. During the past twenty-four hours the American commissioners have been besieged by deputations of Americans, praying that no "home-made" treaty be entered into which would destroy the present protective tariff laws of the United States. To-day the farmers of the United States put in their protest and it was a very strong one. They were represented by Aaron Jones, of Indiana, worthy master of the National Grange, and N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, chairman of the national executive committee. They were given a very full hearing and will have another audience before the commissioners act.

Following Mr. Jones came another earnest protest from Mr. Albert Clark, president of the Home Market Club, of Boston, Mass. He said the organization he spoke for had upwards of 2,000 members, mostly manufacturers and represented a total capital interest of \$700,000. He opposed commercial reciprocity. He said that between two countries having the same products for exchange reciprocity was never successful.

Another protest came from Congressman J. A. Tawney, of Minnesota, in behalf of the lumbermen of the United States. He presented to the American commissioners a printed memorial signed by 250 of the principal lumber firms in twenty-one states and protesting earnestly against the reduction of the duty on Canadian lumber.

Fighting the Tobacco Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—The Republic to-morrow will say:

"Tobacco manufacturers and dealers in St. Louis regard the 10 per cent cut made by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company on all its brands as the beginning of another terrific fight to be waged between the independent factories and the American Tobacco Company, commonly referred to as the Trust. The fact that the Drummond Tobacco Company, of this city, has not made any reduction, leads to the belief that the continental deal will go through, even it has not already been consummated and that the Drummond people will cast their lot with the combine. What action will be taken by the continental company toward the meeting the cut of the Liggett & Myers company cannot be stated until the negotiations are all settled.

Scottish Rite Masons.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The supreme lodge of Scottish Rite Masons adjourned this afternoon, to meet in Philadelphia, the third week in September, 1899. The report of the financial committee was adopted. Its balances were all on the surplus side, including \$100,000 in the investment fund. The trustees made a report on the cathedral, which is located here. Colonel Enoch T. Carson, who has been a Scottish Rite Mason for over fifty years, is in such poor health that he has been unable to participate this year as much as formerly. He came to the cathedral to-day before the council closed, and was given a most enthusiastic ovation. The members and their ladies were entertaining during the afternoon by Congressman and Mrs. Brownell.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Belgenland, from Southampton.
GENOA—Arrived: Aller, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Scotia, Philadelphia.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Phoenixia, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain; clearing by noon; high southerly winds, becoming westerly.
For West Virginia and Ohio, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning; brisk to high southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 61
8 a. m. 62
9 a. m. 63
10 a. m. 64
11 a. m. 65
12 m. 66
1 p. m. 67
2 p. m. 68
3 p. m. 69
4 p. m. 70
5 p. m. 71
6 p. m. 72
7 p